

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1883.

A SUGGESTIVE side light is thrown upon the late public developments of the old bourbon spirit in the South by private correspondence from that section. From the private letter of a Virginia bourbon we are permitted to make the following extract, inspired by the defeat of Mahone: "Mr. Nigger has found his level by decision of court and voice of the people. He cannot be white, but black always; and if the question is dropped he will become satisfied and content to be what he is, an African, not capable of self-governing, and much better off governed by southern bourbon democrats." Here is the disposition to re-enslave "Mr. Nigger." Of such is the solid South, and while this spirit survives the solid North will have a solid South to fight.

FREDERICK BILLINGS of Woodstock has increased his gift, to the University of Vermont for a library building from \$75,000 to an even \$100,000. In his letter of acknowledgment, President Buckham says: "Your increased gift now secures to us a building which, I am confident, will justify the comment of Mrs. George P. Marsh on the architect's plan, 'it is a building which would be beautiful even in Oxford.'" The *Free Press* says the contract for the building has been taken by Norcross Brothers of Worcester, Mass. The material will be of brown sandstone, quarried in Long Meadow, Mass. The foundation is already laid. The stone superstructure will go up in the spring and early summer, and the whole is to be finished within a year after. It will be a unique and beautiful specimen of the Romanesque style and a notable ornament to the university and to the city.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE of Kentucky was elected speaker of the National house of representatives on Monday. This result had been anticipated by the action of the democratic caucus Saturday evening, when Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania was defeated by the Kentuckian, by a vote of one hundred and four for Carlisle, fifty-two for Randall and thirty-two for Cox. The triumph of Carlisle is a victory for the solid South, whose candidate he was; it means, in the language of the victors, "revenue reform," and what that means time alone will develop; it is a notice on the part of the dominating wing of the democratic party that it has thrown off northern tutelage and henceforth proposes to control the organization to which it contributes the bulk of the political capital. Says the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, writing of the scenes at the democratic caucus: "The South elected the speaker and every other officer except sergeant-at-arms, while the northern supporters of Randall exclaimed, as the shouts of the winners came from the hall, 'It's the old rebel yell.'" Democrats of free trade proclivities, and with them free trade independents, felicitate themselves upon having a definite "policy" at length, and upon the assuming of an "aggressive attitude." In a house with a strong majority flashed with victory, confident of its capacity for achievement and determined to use its power, with a speaker of untiring skill and nerve, whether an "aggressive attitude" will terminate advantageously may be a matter of some uncertainty. It would be strange if, during the next six months, in some troublous crisis, the democracy do not pray for one hour of Randall, with his consummate parliamentary skill and capacity for controlling the turbulent tendencies of his warm-blooded party associates. From a partisan point of view republicans should feel satisfied with the election, and they seem to be.

The Present Issue.

The *Brattleboro Reformer* (democratic) says: "The movement for Frederick Billings as the republican candidate for governor of Vermont develops remarkable strength, evincing the hold which this magnetic, eloquent and independent gentleman has on the popular affection. It is certainly true that Vermont has seen no man for many years who, without self-seeking, and purely by his accomplishments of mind and character, has won so wide and enthusiastic a following." A week ago the *Reformer* cited Mr. Billings' non-compliance with the listing law as an objection to his candidacy. It now says: "The Montpelier *Watchman* fairly argues that the first motive [to 'dodge' taxation] cannot be attributed to a man whose princely benefactions to charity, education and religion have proved his liberality and high public spirit as those of Frederick Billings have done." Our contemporary, however, thinks there is another motive, disbelief in the law itself. All the circumstances would seem to indicate that this, too, is as baseless as the first. We respect the *Reformer's* solicitude for the listing law. We share in it ourselves. When the personality of the candidate for the governorship is fairly up for consideration, be it Mr. Billings or any one else, his attitude toward the law will be a fair and proper subject for consideration. Meantime it is a question of waking up the people to the importance of filling the chief executive office with a man who will inspire confidence, whose recommendations will win respect, a man with the capacity and experience to frame a policy that shall revive the fortunes of the state, develop her resources, reanimate her moral as well as material interests,—a policy which shall tend both to keep her native population at

home and attract immigration. Such a man will come from the people and for such a purpose, not as a "tool" to "brain" this man or that man, this alleged ring or that alleged ring. He should be sought for his capacity to govern wisely and prosperously, in the largest and best sense of governing. No meaner cause should inspire his selection. Mr. Billings has been cited as a type of such a man, and we trust and believe no good reason exists why he himself should not be the man, if he will accept. Our contemporaries all seem to be too much concerned about the personality of the candidate. The constructive work that must become incumbent on a real living executive, an executive with a capacity for such practical statesmanship as the state needs to check retrogression and make her progressive, to bring her up abreast of her sister states and keep her there,—this is the real subject for present consideration. When the people are thoroughly imbued with this sentiment, there will be no difficulty in finding the man that shall give it a practical expression.

Department Reports.

Of all the reports published by the heads of the great executive departments of the general government, that of the postmaster-general has the largest popular interest. For the fiscal year ended June 30, the revenues of the department were more than a million dollars in excess of the expenses. For the year ending June 30, 1885, by reason of the reduction in postage, it is estimated that there will be a deficiency of nearly three million dollars, notwithstanding an anticipated increase in revenue from an increase in the amount of correspondence, in the use of two-cent sealed for one-cent open envelopes, and by the substitution of letters for postal cards. In a department of the service of unenviable fame, the statistics show what honesty can do to secure an economical administration of this or any other department. For 1883 the star route service was performed at an expense of \$4,739,478 with nearly seventy-eight million miles of annual transportation, against a cost of \$7,321,499 for over seventy-six million miles of annual transportation, an increase of about two million miles transportation with a decrease of over two and one-half million dollars in cost. The popularity of the postal notes is shown by the fact that from the first issue September 3d, to October 20, over fifty-seven thousand, amounting to nearly \$107,000, were paid in New York alone. The postmaster-general is opposed to the reduction of postage on drop letters where the carrier system is in operation from two-cents to one-cent. The reduction has been urged since the change from three-cent to two-cent letter postage, on the ground that it is an anomaly to charge the same price for delivering a letter in the city where it is mailed as for carrying a letter from New York to San Francisco. General Gresham shows that distance has nothing to do in determining the price for carrying a letter, that it is equally anomalous to charge two cents for carrying a letter from New York to Brooklyn and to charge no more for carrying it across the continent. If the postage on drop letters in places which have the carrier system is reduced to one-cent, places not thus favored would have just cause to complain of the discrimination against them. And chiefly this recommendation is not favored because it would make the carrier system an expense to the government in all cities except New York, at a time when the reduction in letter postage is causing a large deficit to be made good from the general treasury. An ounce, instead of a half ounce, is recommended as the unit of letter postage. The postmaster-general shows that this government will then stand on the same basis as England in this respect, that only a very small percentage of all the letters exceed a single postage charge, and that this change can be made without an appreciable loss of revenue to the government. It is also recommended that the charge on third-class matter, embracing newspapers and periodicals sent by others than the publishers, be changed from one cent for two ounces to one cent for three ounces, so that one cent per copy may become the uniform rate for newspapers. The more effectually to suppress lotteries, this official recommends the exclusion from the mails of every newspaper containing an advertisement of a lottery, and that any person depositing such a paper for sending by mail shall render himself liable to the penalties incurred for so depositing a letter or circular. On the subject of the postal telegraph, the postmaster-general expresses his views at considerable length. He admits the power of the government to engage in the telegraph business, but doubts the expediency of so largely increasing the patronage of the federal government. The evils of telegraphic management, in his opinion, do not yet warrant a resort to such a measure. On this subject the views of the postmaster-general are in harmony with those of the president.

The "Indian problem," which has defied many generations of statesmen and philanthropists, seems to be approaching a solution. Secretary Teller of the interior department devotes a large portion of his report to the discussion of this question. By those philanthropists who in the seclusion of their studies in the cities by the Atlantic had wrought out plans for the civilization of the red men, Mr. Teller was classed, from his border position, among those severely practical philosophers who trust only in dead Indians. President Arthur was enabled to give a civil service commission composed of theorists the practical points and the judicious control which have saved

it from grief. So this philanthropist of the plains, whose appointment to the interior department was sneered at, treats the question of the management of the Indians in a broad and generous spirit of practical and statesman-like philanthropy, such as a man with a good heart, a capable brain and a practical experience would bring to the subject. The progress of the Indians of Indian territory and New York, the secretary says, demonstrates their capacity and affords convincing proof that the race is not to die out, but has the inherent strength to maintain itself even under unfavorable circumstances, and that with intelligent assistance from the government it may become self-supporting. He does not believe in making the Indian a savage pauper. The government should not continue to support him in idleness, and thus continue him in vice and savagery. He believes in putting him on to sufficient land to supply his wants when taught to labor and take care of himself. It is becoming impossible for him longer to support himself by the fruits of the chase. If he prefers stock-raising, as he will in most cases, he should be furnished with stock suitable to his wants, instructed to care for it and then left to his own exertions. Manual-labor schools should instruct the male children in labor on the farm and in the shops, and the females in household affairs. Laws such as an enlightened philanthropy would dictate should be enacted for his protection. The courts should be as free to him for the protection of his person and property as to his white neighbors. The secretary makes suggestions for limiting him by equitable arrangements to such land as he really needs, and for making him ultimately the individual owner of the land. He counsels that the heathenish war and scalp dances and other savage feasts which contribute to the perpetuation of barbarism in the race, be abolished. He also renews his recommendation for the disarming of the Indians. His arms ought not to be confiscated, but for his rifle give him an ox to till his fields, cows, sheep or horses, as he needs. Education is the great instrument by means of which the secretary would accomplish the civilization of the Indian. He favors the establishment of more schools like those at Carlisle, Hampton and Forest Grove. Only one-fourth of the Indian children of school age are now at school. If it is wise to educate one-fourth, the secretary finds it difficult to see why it is not wise to educate all. He accordingly presents a plan for gradually bringing these children into school, showing that the total expenses of educating them and making them useful citizens is an insignificant item by the side of the money cost, merely, of an Indian war.

The department of the interior is the largest and most complicated in the government. Its secretary treats of the interests involved in the bureau of pensions, of public lands, of education, of patents and many other matters of vital importance. The recent explorations and discoveries in Alaska bring that territory to the front with recommendations that should procure a good government that shall foster and protect enterprise there, and shall restore the schools which disappeared when the country passed from Russian to American hands.

Ravaged Egypt.

Scarcely has the suppression of the rebellion of Arabi Bey withdrawn public attention from the land of the Nile, when, more than a thousand miles up that historic stream, another war-cloud breaks with terrific fury. Twelve centuries have passed since Mohammed turned his back upon Mecca and with his followers took up his abode at Medina. It is the set time for the fulfillment of a prophecy that the scepter held by the Turk at Constantinople shall be restored to the descendants of the founder of Islamism. A few years ago a boat-builder, an Arab on the banks of the Nile, proclaimed himself the descendant and heir of Mohammed, whose name he bore. The time, the name—to which he added El Mahdi, the Guide—powerfully impressed the minds of an Arab population, and to religious fanaticism was added the fiery stimulus of hatred to their Turkish masters. El Mahdi unfurled the banner of the prophet. A beggarly force, sent by the Khedive to capture him, was destroyed. A larger force was lured across the deserts and annihilated. El Mahdi's successes fired the Soudan, the upper province of Egypt, and thousands of the fierce Arabic population flocked to his standard. The rebellion of Arabi Bey came on and the Khedive's troops were withdrawn for more serious work on the banks of the lower Nile. Arabi subdued and in exile, an army powerful in numbers but weak in its composition was sent under the command of General Hicks, an English officer, to subdue the False Prophet, as El Mahdi is termed. Hicks Pacha was accompanied by other European officers, but his army of 10,000 men was made up of heterogeneous materials—Arabi's recently rebellious and disaffected soldiers and an ill-assorted collection of convicts, disloyal soldiery, and poorly organized Egyptian auxiliaries, with an apology merely for a cavalry force, the most effective weapon against the enemy which he was dispatched to subdue. His defeat was foretold by those who knew the character of his army. If he succeeded, to him would be the distinction, for his deliverance would be a miracle. El Mahdi followed him to the tactics. To get at his enemy, Hicks Pacha was compelled to follow him over his native deserts. At El Obeid, in the province of Kordofan, twelve hundred miles from Cairo and a hundred miles west of the Nile, El Mahdi met and smote his adversary, exhausted by his long marches. The Khedive's army was

routed with terrible slaughter, and its miserable remnants fled to Khartoum, two hundred miles to the northeast, at the junction of the White and the Blue Nile. Khartoum is indefensible. All Egypt is in a panic, for there is nothing south of Cairo to stay the victorious hordes of El Mahdi.

Notes and Comments.

MACON TELEGRAPH: "There are counties in the black belt in Georgia in which the majority doesn't rule, and in which it isn't going to rule."

NORTH CAROLINA will levy no state tax next year. The western North Carolina railroad company will pay into the treasury \$600,000, which sum will carry the state government.

ST. JOHNSBURY INDEX: "The governor has done well, and no reason can be found for refusing him a re-election, except that he has held the office one term, and now it belongs to some one else. It is a disgrace to the state that this pernicious rule seems to prevail in the case of our present governor, but prevail it undoubtedly will. This being the case, the nomination should go to Frederick Billings, if he can be induced to accept it."

If several democratic organs and leaders of good repute are to be believed, their party is in a bad way. The election of Mr. Carlisle as speaker, according to these authorities, has left Pennsylvania hopelessly republican, has made New York and New Jersey extremely doubtful, and will solidify the rest of the North against the democratic party. Between the upper millstone of "business interests" and the nether millstone of sectional feeling they fear their party is to be ground "exceeding small." These leaders are quick to take in the real significance of Mr. Randall's defeat. With his success their prospects in New York, New Jersey and all doubtful eastern states were better than with Carlisle's.

The first regular session of the forty-eighth congress convened at noon Monday. The new members of the senate were sworn in, but the house not having fully organized at three o'clock, an adjournment was taken without transacting any further business. The house elected Mr. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky speaker, he receiving one hundred and ninety-one votes against one hundred and seventeen for all others. A further organization of the house was prevented by a discussion over the admission of a member from the second Mississippi district, which was not terminated at the time of adjournment. At a caucus of the democratic members, Monday night, it was decided to refer the Manning-Chalmers case to the elections committee, a report to be made on the *prima facie* right only.

SENATOR EDMUNDS does not seem to regard his anti-polygamy bill a failure. In a late letter to a recently organized national league for the suppression of polygamy, the senator says: "Pressure upon my time does not allow me to go into details. My views in respect of further legislation regarding polygamy are mainly expressed in the bill reported last session to the committee on the judiciary, which I shall again introduce at this session, with perhaps some additional provisions. I have reason to believe that the legislation already adopted is operating favorably to the end desired, and, if it can be supported and supplemented by legislation which the committee, on the occasion of the passing of the former bill, stated they expected to bring forward, I have no doubt that with good administration, without which all laws are useless, we shall gradually extirpate this crime."

Or Vermont's delegation in congress the Boston *Journal's* Washington correspondent says: "Vermont retains her senators—Edmunds and Morrill—and probably will until, with declining years, they shall wish to be relieved of political burdens. Mr. Edmunds will probably remain president of the senate, if the health of Senator Anthony will not permit him to take the old place with which his associates would be glad to honor him. Mr. Morrill looks in vigorous health, and each year seems to grow in appearance more like Charles Sumner. The new representatives are John W. Stewart of Middlebury and Luke P. Poland of St. Johnsbury. To those who have looked down upon the members for so many years, it seems improper to call Judge Poland a 'new' member. Years have not told upon his sunny face, and one can almost imagine that he are back in the old days of his former congressional career, when he occupied two most important places—that of chairman of the famous Credit Mobilier investigation, and chairman of the committee on revision of the laws, which gave us our last statutes."

A DEMOCRATIC free trade meeting, at which Mr. Beecher was advertised to speak, was recently held in New York city, but the attendance was not exactly overwhelming. There were present revenue and tariff reformers like Mr. S. S. Cox and Mr. Henry Waterson—the former favoring the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, that high protection may thereby be sustained; the latter maintaining that the internal taxes should be maintained, in order that foreign trade might be free. Mr. Cox and Mr. Henry George, the *Tribune* says, were both applauded as the true representatives of the democratic party. One favors free whiskey and tobacco, and the other advocates despoiling the rich for the benefit of the poor. Those are "principles" which the average democrat in that city can understand. But as for Mr. Waterson's tariff for revenue only it is not sufficiently "local," when separated from the other questions, to arouse much enthusiasm in New York.

Help for Women.

Mr. Editor:—Many women will find themselves in painful accord with the pathetic appeal of "A Mother," which appeared in *THE WATCHMAN* of last week, as she pleads for the nomination of men of unblemished character only for offices of honor and trust. Mothers will offer sincere thanks, though perhaps silently, that one has the courage to thus call for help, that their life-work be not set at naught, as when, in the choice of rulers and legislators, no distinction is made between men of honorable and clean lives and such as put not on even the outward semblance of morality. By your quotation from the Apostle Paul for a heading for "A Mother's" communication, one naturally infers that you consider the moral efforts of mothers worthy of help, and as you remove it from its context and give it as a command, it is to be presumed you are ready to render whatever help you can, which is so touchingly asked for. How will you give it? Are you aware that the political privileges, prerogatives of women are limited to petitioning, pleading, praying? Have you observed how seldom these prevail? Have you noted the slow progress of women in reformatory work—the temperance work, for instance? Have you seen the mothers who have resorted to you, Mr. Editor, to put yourself in the place of women, and so consider for a moment what you would do therein, what you would do for the mothers who, as you often do, admonish mothers that their field of labor is the home, and assert that with good influences and wholesome instruction there, only good results can follow in the character and conduct of their children? Why does not the mother, many mothers who labor lovingly and faithfully all the best years of their lives to teach their children the worth of personal purity and honor, and who can deny that the fathers of the same children, nine times in ten, would cast their ballots for the debauchee or the drunkard, were such the regular nominees of their party? In view of the fact, then, that you can bravely face public opinion when it conflicts with your own ideas of right and truth, may we not hope, in this flood-tide of immorality, when in politics purity draws no premium, that no post-conservation shall blind your eyes or harden your conscience while your active brain searches for the wisest way of relieving the helplessness of women? M. W. F.

CABOT—H. W. Tucker, who left here recently, has located in Stockton, Cal., in the San Joaquin valley, and has purchased three hundred acres of land, for which he paid fifty dollars per acre. Mrs. Beidle has bought the place at the lower end of Main street, formerly occupied by the late P. O. Morse. The school directors have issued the following announcement of teachers for the district schools for the year: District No. 3, John Beidle; district No. 4, Alma Leonard; district No. 5, Kate Webster; district No. 7, Jennie Hill; district No. 8, H. L. Gale, Alice E. Kenney and Elsie Baker; district No. 11, Lizette M. Abbott; district No. 13, Lena Clark. Scholars desiring to pursue advanced studies will attend in district No. 8. Schools commenced on Monday. To-morrow (Thursday) evening the sixteenth anniversary of the New England church, the Women's Christian Temperance Union will give a temperance literary entertainment and "pie supper." Admission to the vestry free. Mr. Alvah Elmer, one of our best and highly respected citizens, died of cancer, Sunday morning, December 2d, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Elmer had lived in town about twenty-five years, and had always been a reputation of an honest, upright man. He was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist church, and until the weight of years came upon him was a constant attendant upon public worship, and ever ready for his support. Funeral services were held to-day (Wednesday), after which the remains will be taken to Canada for interment. The selectmen have appointed Milton Fisher, Esq., overseer of the poor to fill out the unexpired term of his son, C. M. Fisher, deceased.

PLAINFIELD.—Mr. C. A. Bartlett returned last week from a trip to Springfield, Penn., where he spent the week-end at the residence of his brother, Mr. C. A. Bartlett, who is now sixteen years old last spring, that is nearly sixteen hands high, and weighs about thirteen hundred pounds. It was imported from Clydesdale, Scotland, and it was one year old, and is a full-blood of the breed known as the Clydesdale horses. It is the first of the kind ever owned in this part of the state. It is to be used for a stock horse, and gives promise in this section a rare opportunity to improve their breed of horses. Our village schools commenced on Monday, with Fred Laird and Mrs. Belle Butler as teachers, which gives us the assurance of having a first-class school. N. C. Lombard, Esq., is just beginning to mend from a severe fever. We regret to learn of the financial embarrassment of Mr. F. C. Smith, the mortgage on his farm is foreclosed and all his personal property under attachment. Our village meeting was held last Monday evening. W. F. Lovell (composer), O. L. Hoyt, P. P. Bartlett, Louis Laplan and Clark Reed, trustees; J. M. Page, clerk; D. B. Smith, treasurer. It was voted that lamps be bought for lighting streets.

MARSHFIELD.—The meeting at the Congregational church, Thanksgiving evening, was well attended and very interesting. The Congregational church has been undergoing some repairs and changes the past week, which makes the service for pastor and people more comfortable and appreciated. Rev. C. H. Farnsworth and wife spent Thanksgiving at his home in Northfield. Miss E. Davis has been visiting a week, and last Friday evening entertained a few of her friends at her home. She returned to Bradford last Saturday, and goes into the composing room of the Bradford *Opinion* as a compositor. Professor Smith's convention occurs next week at the Hotel, opening Tuesday evening and closing Friday evening. H. D. Scribner (pianist), Ira H. Edson (clarinetist), Burt M. Shepard (cornetist), and some of our best singing talent will combine for a good concert, and furnish up their voices. Professor Smith will use the *Laud Deus*, compiled by Arthur Henshaw.

MIDDLESEX.—Friday evening last was quite stormy, yet it did not deter about two hundred of the friends of Rufus W. Warren and wife from turning out for the purpose of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Had the weather been pleasant, their house would have been filled to overflowing. The gifts were valuable—\$104 in silver coin and many valuable articles of silver-ware, etc. O. C. Richardson took possession of the new saw-mill Saturday, the 1st inst. He intends to put up an addition to the mill immediately, and put in claspboard machinery. Rev. Mr. B. Reynolds, who has not yet returned to his charge here, since the accident he received to his hand, some four weeks since. His pulpit for the two Sabbath past has been very acceptably supplied by Elmer Reynolds, a student at the Vermont Conference Seminary.

WATTSFIELD.—Union services were held at the Congregational church Thanksgiving day. Rev. C. P. Taplin, pastor of the Methodist church, preaching the sermon. James Baird, 4th, left his horse standing, unhitched, at the residence of Mr. Fisher, while he went into the house; but the horse, thinking he was staying too long, started for home. He was afterward found in the barnyard of the Misses Jolin, who live near Joe Palmer's. The wagon was somewhat demolished by the transaction. The bell at the hotel was a pleasant and successful affair, about fifty couples attending. Eddie Baird, who was hurt by a tree rolling on him, is recovering.

EAST MONTPELIER.—Mr. Stephen Arms was taken with hemorrhage, last Wednesday, while at work. It is thought to be from the heart. He is very old, having had several bleeding spells. Norman Goodwin has returned from New York, where he spent the past six months. Fred Fuller split his big toe, one day last week, while chopping wood. You may go to the front, Fred, the rest of us don't care to chop and split at the same time. William Ormsbee died last week Thursday. He leaves a widow and a son; also a little daughter by his first wife. James McDermid is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

NORTH MONTPELIER.—Funds are being raised to support a singing-school in this village this winter, with Professor C. F. Dudley as teacher. The total receipts of the Nye benefit concert were \$65. H. N. Morse, who lately resided in the West, has leased the hotel at Barre for one year, and will take possession soon. People from far and near come here to mill, which shows they appreciate the recent improvements Mr. Hall-ter has added.

WORCESTER.—The editor of *THE WATCHMAN* has been favored, during the past week, with several communications relative to the publication last week under this head. Lack of space forbids that we should make any allusion to the affair, further than to say that the article published is claimed by both sides to be incorrect.

Waterbury.

CAMILLA UNO at Hotel Ball, Thursday evening, December 13th. Particulars below. JOSEPH SOMERVILLE was about town Monday. Mr. Somerville says it is the first week day he has spent in Waterbury for nearly four months.

An account of the attempted burglary is found in the general edition of the *Watchman*. Mr. Graves has succeeded in opening his safe. The contents were found intact, though somewhat stained by powder.

FRANK CAMPBELL made his first visit to his friends on the hill Monday. Frank has been laid up nearly ten weeks with his broken leg. His friends will be right glad to see him on that express wagon again.

AL. G. ARTHURSON will continue to occupy the store of F. C. Graves till after the holidays. Contrary to his original intention, he will fit up the entire front of the shop owned by his father near the railway bridge for the suitable display of his goods.

O. E. SCOTT, the jeweler, has rented for a term of five years a building at present occupied by Al. G. Arthurson, successor to F. C. Graves, to which place he will move his goods after the holidays. The locality will be a very desirable one for Mr. Scott's business.

Our music-loving people are reminded that an attraction that rarely comes so far inland will appear at Montpelier Thursday evening, the Emma Threlby concert company. Emma Threlby is a brilliant singer of wide renown, and she is strongly supported by her friends.

RESIDENTS in this village have received letters from relatives at a distance, inquiring for their welfare in language full of alarm, all by reason of the criminal recklessness of the local press agent. Between a lawyer, a doctor and the newspapers, the town has had an amount of causeless advertising for which it is not at all grateful.

At the recent grand army lecture great annoyance was experienced by the noise at the entrance to the hall, and it is to be hoped that those doors can be so muffled as to open and close noiselessly, and that the following caution on the programme will be carefully observed: Late arrivals cause much annoyance, disturbing and marring the entertainment. It is to those who attend in proper season that the ushers must insist on seating late arrivals between the numbers only.

E. G. COLLINS is a thorough-going sleigh and carriage maker, and has just completed a lot of sleighs of the Portland pattern, all "made on honor," of the best selected materials, put together and finished with skill and painstaking care. Paint and showy finish are not to be concealed any defect of stock or workmanship. These are very reasonable and anybody who wants a thoroughly good and durable sleigh will find one at his shop.

In the intermediate department, for the fall term, there were forty-six names registered, with an average attendance of a fraction over thirty-six. The pupils having no absent or tardy marks were Guy Boyce, Minnie Carpenter, Frank Elliot, Harry Gresham, Hattie Haines, Carrie Haines, Maggie King, Aggie King, Katie Mack, Laura Ropes, Eva Schofield and Eva Town. Others having no tardy marks were Etta Blair, Annie B. Blair, Hattie B. Blair, Stephen Buzzell, Oia Blakely, Jesse Carpenter, Etta Cooley, John Divine, Ida Foley, Eddie Guyett, Frank Guyett, Belle Henry, Harry Lease, Eddie Morway, Herbert Marble, Heman Morse, Mary Morse, and Marion Scott. This department was taught by Miss Nettie Moody.

CAMILLA UNO, queen of violinists, will give one of her unrivaled entertainments at the hotel hall in this village Thursday evening, December 13th. Her company is made up of the following: Miss Ada Gleason and Mr. Holst Hansen, vocalists; Herr Eldore Luckstone, pianist; Professor William Moore, violinist. A very attractive programme, consisting of violin solos by the renowned Camilla, of songs, piano solos and recitations, has been arranged. All the performers possess high talent in their profession, and without the bright particular star—the entertainment would be of one interested and enjoyment but with Camilla Uno, who for many years has been and charmingly so, the entertainment is the largest and most cultivated audience the world over, the occasion becomes one of rare interest to this community. Let its appreciation of a thoroughly good thing be shown in an overflowing hall and sympathetic listening.

THADDEUS CLOUGH died of pneumonia at the residence of his son, C. F. Clough, Esq., Wednesday, November 28th, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Clough was born at Guilford, N. H. He came to Waterbury about thirty years ago, for forty-five years had owned and lived upon a farm on the old stage road, a short distance above the Center. He married Carline Morse, a daughter of William Morse, who moved from Greenfield, Mass., and settled on Barnes hill, in the northern part of Waterbury, when this town was a wilderness. Mrs. Clough died September 20, 1876, at the age of eighty-four. They had four children—Scott, a son, who died in April, 1882, at R.bury Ann-Jeanette, the wife of W. I. Atkins of Stowe, Columbus F. of Waterbury and Oscar C. of Stowe. Mr. Clough was a much-respected citizen. For twelve consecutive years he was selectman and held in turn all the town offices. For three years he represented the town in the legislature. He was all his life an active man, having been a member of the board and retained his physical and mental powers in a remarkable degree. He had borne his more than four-score years more lightly than do most men the allotted three-score and ten.

True uncertainties of valuation have been illustrated in two cases in this village during the past season. In the matter between the village and Davis & Crockett, relating to damages for a strip of land about a rod front and some eight or ten rods deep, the village had the advantage of opinion between the village (a mile) ranging from zero to \$250. The other parties indicated their willingness to take \$200. Being unable to focus their widely-differing appraisals, all parties agreed to refer the matter to a single individual and to be bound by his award. The referee, having duly weighed the matter, decided that the village should pay \$415 and the scales of justice were duly balanced. Subsequently the village took from Thaddeus Crockett two rods front with a depth two or three times greater than in the above case. In connection with this adjoining rod this land made two rods wide and one rod deep. An adjacent lot of similar quality and depth sold this summer for \$125 a front rod. The village awarded Mr. Crockett \$230 damages for the two rods it had taken. Mr. Crockett asked for a commission. Three outside persons, presumably impartial, say that the village shall pay Mr. Crockett only \$183, and that he shall pay one-half the commission's expenses, amounting to about \$17. Each party was directed to pay his own lawyers and other expenses. Mr. Crockett feels that acute justice has been done him, and he is not entirely alone in this view of the matter.

Of an individual of doubtful mental soundness the old reading-books used to say, "Amidst the mists he thrusts his fist against the post, and still insists he sees the ghost," or words to that effect. With an alleged "seeing physician" as a neighbor, Mr. Kennedy seems to be in about the same unfortunate condition, and in the *Free Press* and the *Journal* still stoutly insists that he sees the ghosts of not twenty-five, but thirty-five dead persons in this village. When brought to book Mr. Kennedy concedes that he knows personally nothing about the matter. The leading physician, it is alleged, does not sustain his newspaper monthlies. Mr. C. N. Arms, speaking for this community, in a note to the *Boston Journal*, says: "Why any one, for the sake of a little notoriety, should send such patches for publication from his own town is unaccountable. It is well known here that the two Baker children died of membranous croup. There has been one other death, a child of Mr. Bakely, living at Mill village, possibly a case of diphtheria. That thirty-five persons in a town of this size may have had colds and sore throat is not at all strange, but thirty-five cases of diphtheria, and one physician cure them all but one, shows wonderful skill in the physician." The Bakely child was an infant son of a resident of Mill village. A four-year-old child of A. W. Baker, whose sickness with others of the Baker family was mentioned two weeks ago, died last week of membranous croup. But for these "unaccountable discharges" the sickness in town, such as it is, would hardly be the subject of a passing word. On several occasions during the past season these wild stories would have had a much more substantial foundation.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—A view of the fancy old pieces in furniture, of foreign and American manufacture, at Paine's, 48 Grand street, Boston, will well pay a visit to that city and save you one-third the cost in purchasing, and at the same time give you the choicest new styles of the very finest finish to be found in any place in America.